The telegraph yesterday afterno brought us the glorious news of another

grand victory won by that indomitable little fighter, "Sheridan, Sheridan, cavalry Sharidan." The battle occurred at Cedar Creek, a branch of the Shenandoah, jus north of Strasburg, and only a short distance from the battle-ground of Fisher's Hill, where Sheridan thrashed Early within a few weeks. Its details demonstrate the Napoleonic spirit of the gallant Union leader. Our forces had, in his absence, been attacked, the whole lin thrown into confusion, and driven back some four miles, to a point between Middletown and Newton, with a loss of twenty pieces of artillery. Sheridan, hastening nck from Washington, found his army in a condition of defeat. Instead of executing a "masterly retreat" as the Gunbos General would instantly have done, gallant Phil. Sheridan " formed a compact line of battle . . and attacked with great vigor, driving and routing the enemy, capturing, according to the last reports, forty three pieces of artillery and very many prisoners." That's the way our hero of the Shenandoah snatches victory out o the jaws of defeat!

The details of the victory, as far as received, are of the most favorable character The entire wagon-trains and supplies of the enemy are in our hands. We occupy Strasburg. Ramseur, the rebel cavalry general, is in our hands, and severely wounded. We mourn the loss, however, of General Bidwell of Buffelo, killed.

The rebel forces were under commat of Longstreet, who came into the valley from Richmond with heavy reinforce ments, boastingly announcing that he was going to thrush out Sheridan. Gallant Phil. fell back before Longstreet to just the right point, waited for him, and med his attack. Somebody was thrashed outthat's evident-but it was not Sheridan.

Thus another brilliant victory has added lustre to our national arms, and branded with deeper and darker falsehood the monstrous charge of the Chicago Platform that the war is a failure. Hurrah for Phil Sheridan!

Beath of General Birney.

Major General David Bell Birney dead. He had been lying ill in Philadel phia of malarious flux, although his discase had not been regarded as dangerou He was born in Huntsville, Alabama, May 29th, 1825, and was a son of the distin guished James G. Birney, for many years a promnent leader, of the old Abolition party. He removed to Cincinnati There be studied law, but bouth entering upon the practice of the profession engaged in business in Michigan. In 1848

he went to Philadelphia. In April, 1861, he raised a regiment—the 23d Pennsylva nis of three months men, and on the expiration of its term of service, re-organized it for three years. In December, 1861, he was promoted to a Brigadiership, distinguishing himself at lorktown, Williams. burg, and in the second battle of Bull Ru Conspicuous from the very first for his gal lantry, discretion and leminent soldierly qualities, premotion followed promotion, and he became Major General. During the present campaign in Virginia he had ing of the Army of the James for the possession of Chapin's Bluff.

The President's Spreeh.

President Lincoln was serenaded on Marylanders, rejoicing over the new Constitution and the abolition of slavery. His speech in response to the compliment is ublished in yesterday morning's LEADER. Let all read it. It is a model of sincere, honest, earnest patriotism. Most signifi cant of all is his declaration that, whether elected or defeated, he will administer the affairs of the nation in such a manner as to leave the country in the best condition when he abdicates his office. His every effort will be given to the preservation of the country. How noble the declaration How grand the contrast with the infamous sullenness and inactivity of James Buchanan when his party was defeated at the plotting the destruction of the Govern-

The Copperheads have been raising a tremendous dry of fraud because the vote of the city of Indianapolie was largely in increase of that at previous elections. Now the latest test of population is the enrolment. It is found that the vote of Indianapolis was twelve per conf. more than the encolment. The following table exhibits the per cent of excess over the enrolmen in ten counties of the state, all of which gave Copperhead majorities:

Ficyd 33 Knox Bartholomew 44% Martin Clay 40% Middeon Dabois 41% Salliyan Franklin 65% Walles If what is sauce for goose is sauce for gander, there is ground for belief that there has been Copperhead fraud in these counties.

Forest is advancing into Western Kentucky with the avowed intention of treeing nothing about "the Abvesinian." the inhabitants from Soppression," and preserving the freedom of the ballet-box. John Morgan, on several committee, attempted the same political labor, but was unexpired long term of John Slidell in the Buckland's total majority. opposed by Governor Bramletta. We are U. S. Senate, by a vote of 77 against 27 a little curious to learn how the Governor and Mr. Charles Smith, of St. Mary, to fill time and influence to promote the chances made the official organ of the Legislature, of McChellan in Kentucky. If we are to by 88 to 36. believe Democratic testimony, Pederal bayonets had a very potent influence in electing the Governor. Does he object to ried at the copperhead meetings. We bethe same pointed argument in rebel hands gin to think so since the rebels are about to increase the chances of his candidate to free 250,000 of their slaves and arm them for the Presidency?

Columni Rice and the Soldier's Vote. The Plain Dealer raises a tremendous otery because forsooth, the LEADER dea majority of the soldiers' votes, the Demperate will have nothing to boast. It exlains, with magniloquent rhetoric

obtaining the soldier's vote, the next, they tell a gallant Democratic soldier, elected on the Democratic ticket, with the aid of the unpurchaseable and fearlessly true Compressives, whom neither power nor money can seduce from their duty to the

Now, in respect to this matter, we have me or two predictions to make: District will be five to one for the Union

2. That if Col. Rice gets a majority of porters among the soldiers will be Union

state ticket.

predictions when the official returns come The Plain Dealer can then calculate exactly how much honor will accrue to the Copperheads from the election of Col. Rice, chosen by soldiers votes, because he is a feeling in England concerning our Pres soldier, and in spite of his being a Mc- dential canvass, his words have a possili

We fully agree with our cotemporaries of the Chicago Times and Ohio Stateman the Presidential election cannot be, and shall not be, carried by fraud and terror

bility resting upon him in this terrible crisis of the country, and be prepared for every emergy which may arrive. —Plain Depler.

This blustering sort of talk is too con emptibly ridiculous to be formidable. The Plain Dealer understands perfectly well that the ensuing election will be a perfectly fair one. Its ravings about "rivers of blood" are in very bad taste and very bad sense. Undoubtedly the men who raise this bluster would carry out their threats if they dared, -but the very fact that they are not in the rebel army, proves them to be too great cowards for open treason.

The speciacle has never been presented to the American people until the days of Abraham Lincoln of a President taking the stump in his own behalf.—Plain

The Plain Dealer has a very short mem ory. In 1860, Stephen A. Douglas, its own candidate for the Presidency, canvassed the whole country in his own behalf, speaking in nearly every State in the Union. In the present campaign, General McClellan has made more speeches since his nomination at Chicago than President Lincoln bas. Indeed, we doubt whether, a these later and lower days of American colition there has ever been a Presidential andidate who has maintained as dignified and reticent a silence as has Abraham Lincoln, in both the campaigns in which he has been our standard-bearer.

The London Morring ground garage spographical setting to this gem of the

first water from the London Times.

Aleck. Stephen's proposition that we labored uncessingly, and his division was should end our strife by all agreeing to particularly conspicuous in the hard light-affirm "the ultimate, absolute sovereignty indeed throughout the world, will be this: of the States," conceding to each a right to It will convince all men that the integrity of the States, conceding to each a right to of your great country will be preserved secode or "cut up" at pleasure, is the and it will show that Republican institu soolest thing of the age. We have heard tions, with an instructed and patriotic peo of trying to cures sufferer from hydrophobia by administering "a little of the hair through the most desperate peril.

I am one of your friends in England who have never lost faith in your cause. I have Wednesday night, by a number of loyal of the dog that bit him, but who before Aleck., ever insisted that the patient should est the entire dog?

Beath of General Bidwell, of Buffalo. This gallant officer was killed at the reent battle between Sheridan and Longtreet. Many of our citizens will recollect General Bidwell, when he was in this city, as Major Bidwell, in command of the as Major Bidwell, in command of the offencouragement.

Buffalo Guard, attending the celebration of Believe me, always, with great respect. the inauguration of the statue of Commo-

away our bravest and best men.

Indians, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Reb- President of the United States. That sur polls, and the leaders of that party were els hung out a buge placard at a point in on election was not held on the 11th in

> H. J. Raymond, editor of the New York
> Tomas, and Chairman of the "National"
> Abolition Committee, in his address issued last Saturday, solemniy claimed that the and outrage." We challenge it to product Abolitionists had carried the State of Pennsylvania by fifteen thousand on the home

vote. - Ohio Statesman. Mr. Raymond never made any such claim.

Sam Cox is writing a companion volume to "The Buckeye Abroad," entitled "The Buckeye at Home," in which he will explain how it all happened. We hope that, warned by his later experience, he will say

Two Senators for Lousiana. On the 16th inst, the Legislature of

"This is a nigger war!" is the inscrip sgainst the Federal Union.

John Bright's Letter

If there is in England one true, earne hearty friend of popular government, and large that if Colonel Rice, Mr. Ashley's of its exemplification in the American mpetitor in the Xth District, should get Republic, that man is John Bright. Th leader of the great English Reform party his model in politics has been the govern ment of the United States, and all his at "One day they claim all the henor in forts have been employed to modify the English government nearer to conformity with our own, At the commencement of our present struggle, when the who's tidof feeling in England ran in favor of the rebellion, John Bright stood up, a towe country in this trying hour of her fate, that is and the party he belongs to have nothing to boast of, even if they obtain the soldier's he has ever since been at the head of the friends of the North in England. He aroused, shaped and organized the latent sympathy of the friends of freedom for the 1. That the soldier's vote in the Tenth North, and it is to his efforts and his in fluence, more than to those of any other man, that the fact of England's non recog nition of the Southern Confederacy is du he soldiers' vote, three-fourths of his sup- Under these circumstances, words of advice, of counsel, of warning, from the pen of John Bright, have a double force and should be pondered with double car by every American. And when so warm and true a friend of America declares h opinions of either of our Presidential can didates, or explains the current of populs significance. We therefore ask every vote of whatever party, if he be a patriot, de siring the welfare of the country, to read the following letter from John Bright to Horace Greeley, with the utmost care, and reflect upon the statements contained

ROCHDALE, Oct. 1, 1864. DEAR SIR: -For more than three year he people of this country have watche with a constant interest, the progress of the great conflict in which your people have been engaged; and, as you know some have rejoiced over the temporary nocesses of the enemies of your thovern neht, and some have deeply lamento-

At this moment we turn our eyes rathe to the political than to the military struggle; and there is with us the s me differ uce of opinion and of symps by as re gards your coming Presidential election that has been manifested in connection with your contest in the field.

All those of my countrymen who have wished well to the rebellion, who have noped for the break-up of your Union who have preferred to see a Southern slav Empire rather than a restored and fre public, so far as I can observe, are no n favor of the election of General McClel n. All those who have deplered the ca mities which the leaders of secession have infinites which the leaders of societion have brought, upon your country, who believe that slavery weakens your power and tar-nishes your good name throughout the world, and who regard the restoration of your Union as a thing to be desired and prayed for by all good men, so far as I can judge, are heartily longing for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Every friend of your Union, probably, in Europe, every speaker and writer who has sought to do tice to your cause since the war began is now hoping, with an intense anxiety, that Mr. Lincoln may be placed at the head of your Executive for another term. It is not because they believe Mr. Lincoln to be wiser or better than all other men on your continent, but they think they have observed in his career a grand simplicity of purpose, and a patriotism not falter. To some of his country deep there may appear to have been errors in his course. It would be strange indeed in in the midst of difficulties so stupendous and so unexpected, any Administration or any ruler should wholly avoid mistake To us, looking on from this distance, and unmoved by the passions from which trany of your people can hardly be expected to be free—regarding his Presidential path with the calm judge ent which beongs rather to history than to the present time, as cutside position enables its in some degree, to regard it—we see in it an honest endeavor faithfully to do the work of his great office, and, in the doing of it, a brightness of personal honor on which no adversary has yet been able to fix a stain. I believe that the effect of Mr. Lincoln's

spoken to my country on its behalf and now, in writing this letter to you, I be lieve I speak the sentiments and the heart's wish of every man in England who hopes for the freedom and greatness of you country. Forgive me for this intrusion apon you; but I cannot hold back fro telling you what is passing in my mind and I wish, if passible, to send you a word

ple, can bear a nation safely and steadil

Yours, very truly, JOHN BRIGHT. dore Perry.

JOHN BRIGHT
Thus is this ungodly rebellion taking Horace Greeky, Esu, New York, U.S.

On Tuesday, the day of the election in General McCiellan will be chosen the next

the Republic. The Plain Degler talks a single lots of its " positive and reliable suidence" of these things. You know you The above is a deliberate falsahood, cannot do it, gentlemen. Your talk about "fraud" is the pitiful whine of a thrashed bully-nothing more.

The Ninth Bistriet. General Buckland (Union) has carried the Ninth Congressional District by a majority of 232 on the home vote. This will be increased largely by the vote of the soldiers. The following table exhinits the mejorities by counties for Buckland and Noble, and the soldiers' vote by counties, States an election for State officers and in 1863, giving a basis for an estimate of members of Congress was held on Tois-Louisiana chose R. K. Cutler to fill the in 1863, giving a basis for an estimate of

Home Fets, '64 Soldiers' Fets, '63.

Buckland. Noble. Union Dece.

1156 269 24
200 3
1447 457 10

majority of 1,859. Should they give the mean concern the Rochester Union, inti-

The Robel Currency of no Service,

Perhaps "our wision is limited," as Mr. Weller remarked on a familiar occaon; but if anybody can see of what im-ginable service the Confederate currency to any human being, outside the exter-oners, we are unable to follow him. We the measure of value, then may our tailors get the dimensions of their customers by measuring their images in a concave mirr, and the tumblers that contain the ans of our farmers should no longer be plain, but formed of a series of convex enses. If we are called upon to dream with uniformity, and let our whole world pound of bacon? Is eight hundred dol-lars the measure of a cow? Is nine hunired dollars the measure of the board and mition of a child for nine months? Is the sident of a bank to pay his whole salary that is, the townspeople and the poor in the country. It is crushing out the life of the body of the people. It is a burden too heavy to be borne. Patiently have the In February last (and it is now Setemer) we were told that none allow tout els; but the currency act has produced no

re impression than a shot fired at random through the top of a poplar to make squirrel show himself. For several long norths has the country staggered under Pressury. The winter approaches, and he heavy expenditures of the year are at and; fuel, pork, flour and clothing are to Where is the money to ac from? The mystery is, the worthless notes are as rare as precious ones. Difficult to procure; inefficacious as the hyrogenerated compound with the color of ery to announce that the prospects of his partment were never better. This may so; they were never good. But as the fallowsaid, when he jumped out of the two story window of his apartment, to svoid

his landlord, "we can't wait." There is a peremptory and unsettled bill in the pub-

ch, and the amount must be cash-

Everything is now reduced to the gold tandard, and this is twenty to one. The shato has lived long enough. No government—no people can encounter such a system of value as this. The government, indeed, avoids the difficulty. It has its schedule. But the poor widow woman, the infirm old man living on his little inome, has no schedule. What purpose hen, we ask, does the currency serve The government evades it, the non-producer is crushed by it. We cling to a cur-reacy from habit. The fact is, in our cir-cumstances, we want no currency. It is a monstrous nightmare—that note bureau— and the sooner the spectre is dismissed the ment supply its wants without mo-How shall the people buy without ium of exchange? To the latter medium of exchange? To the latter mestion we reply, that the currency does otaffect purchases: it merely ministers o oppression. It is no medium of exange where a thousand dollars of couof interest secure only fifty dollars worth of any commodity. Nine hundred and fifty dollars are destroyed in the ope-ation. To the first question we answer that the government is entitled to supplies for the army, and it must have them. Let

All the notes in the confederacy should be burned—the government compensating the holders with cotton or bonds—that is he remedy for the Confederate finances. -- any other remedy will merely tax Mr.
Trenholm with imaginary devices, that
will end like Mr. Memminger's. Mr.
Trenholm has no lamp like Aladdin, and te may use this present one till doomsday ithout getting a dollar. What would be people do on the event of the isappearance of the currency? They would do se other nations have done already—they would simply exchange one commodity for another. The farmer would give meal for sugar. A man would give two cows for a horse. Some articles would become the most common articles of exhange, as, for example, tobacco. Persons would procure a supply of such an article, and give an equivalent for an equivalent. convenient this would be certainly; but mething is better than nothing. natters now stand the presence of the otes shut out all this; you cannot even se gold. We have tried to buy bacon with gold. We could not do it. The

lofty figures tempt the cupidity of seilers, and the prices are unhealthy. When a fact developes itself, it is the When a fact developes itself, it is the part of common sense to treat it as a fact. Statesmen should act upon existing facts, and not cling to objects which the current this instrument, when used conjointly with mediting.

els hung out a huge placard at a point in their outer works before Richmond, inscribed, "vote for McClellan," and need a blank charge to call attention to it. It get attention speedily—good Union attention. A concentrated discharge of shorted guns knocked placard, breast sork, McClellan cannot be position of these Democratic papers. At one moment they claim the October canvassers and all into finders. The Chicago Platform and its candidates will go up in just that way on the blessel 5th proximo. Speed the day:

A Yankee liag of truce boat reached Varian and medicine and modern and medicine and all private Commedication in the from medicine and and medicine and and medicine and medicine

On the south side the same quiet prevailed. The solitary matter of interest at | Petersburg was the appearance of a dense column of amoke in the south of the town, which was believed to indicate that the enemy were burning some country

dwelling.
Twenty Yankor prisoners, captured by our cavalry on the extreme right of our lines, were brought over to the city last

A Petersburg paper of yesterday says it has received intelligence from an entirely reliable source that in a vote taken in the Fifth (Warren's) and the Ninth (Burn-side's) Corps of the Yankee army, last Tiesday, the proportion of votes in favor of McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidate of McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidate of McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidate of the Lincoln candidate of the Lincoln candidate of the McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidate of the McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidate of the McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidate of the McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidate of the McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidate of the McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidate of the McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidate of the McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidate of the McClellan to that of the Lincoln candidate of the McClellan to the McClella Fifth (Warren's) and the Ninth (Burnthese corps was altogether by the troops from Pennsylvania and Ohio, in which these corps was altogether by the troops from Pennsylvania and Ohio, in which States an election for State officers and inembers of Congress was held on Turnsday. On the same day the question of the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution of the State of Maryland was submittantly in the State of Maryland was submittantly in the state of the same day the confidence of and are used by, great numbers of Physician, and price within the reach of all, are weathy the attention invalids, whe will find the a large of the state of the same day the same of the same of

tion of the State of Maryland was submit-

for the Presidency?

General Casey writes to the postmaster that the Democratic candidate for the City Council in the Second Ward was a negro named John Speed.

General Casey writes to the postmaster that the Democratic candidate for the City council in the Second Ward was a negro named John Speed.

General Casey writes to the postmaster at Brocklyn to be sure and have his name points would be 2091.

Hon. Thomas R. Nelson, of East Tennessee, declines the nomination of a Mechanistration. The editors registered in the proper election district, so that "he can come there and vote a straight Republican ticket."

May In the Rechester Union, intimates that he was poisoned by some supplier of the Administration. The editors registered in the proper election district, so nessee, declines the nomination of a Mechanistration. The editors registered in the proper election district, so nessee, declines the nemination of a Mechanistration. The editors registered in the proper election district, so nessee, declines the nemination of a Mechanistration. The editors registered in the proper election district, so nessee, declines the nemination of a Mechanistration. The editors registered in the proper election district, so nessee, declines the nemination of a Mechanistration. The editors registered in the proper election district, so nessee, declines the nemination of a Mechanistration. The editors registered in the proper election district, so nessee, declines the nemination of a Mechanistration. The editors registered in the proper election district, so that the was poisoned by some supplementary that he was poisoned by some supplementary that he

From the 177th Ohfo Volunteer In-IN CAMP AT TULLSHOMA, TE-

OCTOBER 16, 1864 EDITORS LEADER: This regiment being mposed mainly of men from the 18th and 19th Districts, (in which your pe a is nderstand a currency to be a measure of extensively circulated,) the thought sug value. If Mr. Davis. Treasury notes are gests itself that no better method could be adopted for keeping the friends of the regment posted as to its location and exploit than through the columns of the LEADER. We left Camp Cleveland on the morning of the 6th instant, and after a tedious ride of twenty-air hours in hor cars arrived at Indianapolis, where the regiment was hospitably entertained at the Soldiers' Rest let us have a general carnival of unreali-ties. Is two thousand dollars the measure Next day we took the cars for Louisville, of a horse? Is twelve hundred dollars the which point we reached on Sunday last. he a porse i twelve de de de la two hun-neasure of a suit of clothes? Is two hun-ired deliars the measure of a pair of boots? ville until Monday afternoon, when w Is fifty dollars the measure of a bushel of started for Nashville, where we arrived meal? Is eight dollars the measure of a next day at noon, and went into camp shout one mile outside the city. That he ing the 11th of October, election day in Ohio, the regiment was given an opportunity to exercise the right of franchise. After a few appropriate remarks by the Lieu-tenant Colonel, the regiment proceeded to or a hundred weight of pork? This is all tenant Colonel, the regiment proceeded to the choice of judges and clerks, which regard niggers; but it is death to the frogs, suited in the selection of Captains Burr, Turner and Spencer for judges, and Chap lain H. V. Hitchoock and H. Y. Hutten for clerks. The whole number of votes cast was 298, as follows: Republican state ticks et, 275; Democratic state ticket, 23. On account of the lateness of the hour at which the poll was opened only a portion of the regiment were able to cast their votes, or, in all probability, the copperhead ticket would have been still farther distanced. "Benighted Ashtabula" cast 129 votes, 127 of which were Republican. Captain Burr's company, made up almost entirely of me iron that county, cast its entire vote for the Union ticket. The 177th are a unit for the extermination of armed rebels i the South, and their no less dangerous allies (yelept copperheads) in the North.
On the 12th, after a solourn of one day, at the Capital of the State, orders came for us to strike tents and move immediate ly for this point, which we did the same evening, arriving here at an early hour the succeeding morning. The 178th ac-companied us from Nashville, and both regiments are now encamped just outside the town-on the site occupied by the re publishe General Bragg and his army chivalrous ragamuffins, and from which he fled at the approach of the Union forces. The fort here was built by General Bragg, and is now mounted with the guns he had neither the time to destroy nor the ability to carry away with him. A portion of the the 59th Ohio and 12th Kentucky artiller are doing duty at the fort. There are eral troops here, but exactly how many

I'll never tell you. Colonel Wilcox (he of the old 7th) and staff are thought most of by the boys, for their uniform kindness and consider and freedom from those "airs" which char acterize so many officers in the volunteer service. All the field officers of the 177th have seen service in the field, and the men have implicit confidence in their military

genius and courage.

There is a rumor that Colonel Wilcox is te be placed in command at this post, in which case we shall undoubtedly remain here until the opening of the spring cam-

But one accident occurred to mar or pleasure during our transportation from Cleveland to this point. As were going on board the cars at Nashville, a young nan, named Stanley Wade, from Cl Gauga county, a member of Co. E, fell between the platform and the cars, and the train at that moment moving, had his left arm so badly crushed as to render amputa-tion necessary. He was removed to the trial of your treatment, and which an imputer as the second of the trial of your treatment, and which are

The health of the regiment is most exellent, and the Doctor's position a perfect sinecure, so far. In my next, I will give you something of the history of this place and its sur-roundings, and of the people who dwell hereabouts, which may not be uninteresting to your readers. Yours, R. M. W.

NEW TREATMENT. CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL ABVICE.

sphilis, Seminal Weakness and the News
Informities of Youth and Maturity, Drs. W. and R. LAMERT. THE SILENT PRIEND.

carvous system, and other diseases incidential both seres producing degreeners of mental a physical strength, terminating in total debit and incapacity; showing why these diseases so o mappear incn able, when is reality they can effectually removed by the most simple means.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. Drs. W. and R. Lamert take pleasure to announ

surgeon who knows when to cut. The life is better than an eye or a leg. What is Mr. Trenholm standing there for, steadying himself in the eddler of Confederate notes? Let him shove out in the current and the boat will swim.

Arrival of Exchanged Prisoners—The Voting in the Union Army.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 15.]

A Yankee flag of truce boat reached Variation yesterday, bringing one hundred and inty-eight Confederate.

\*\*ROW BENEDIE: AND OUTON.\*\*

SPECIAL NOTICE. To Citizens of Cleveland and Victory

the undersigned would respectfully ask a o the preparations known as HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY For all threat and Lung Complaints. BUNNEWELL'S TOLE ANODYNE. The great N-uraigia, Rheumatic, Headache, Tooth ache, Leas of Siesp, and symmel Nervous Hem-edy. Also for the pains in Monthly Mens trustion, a Perfect Relief.

Crawford 1156 268 24
Erie 765 109 8
Euron 144 457 16
Ottawa 62 438 20
Sandusky 150 201 201
Sandusky 150 201
Sandusky

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF SHIRT. ING Flaunch plant, plant, white and striped, now in store. TAYLOR CELEWOLD & CO., suppl.

CATARRH.

DEAFNESS, GIFT

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

NOISES IN THE HEAD. And all Acute or Chronic Biseases

OF THE EAR -AND-

AIR PASSAGES TREATED BY

Of New York VISIT TO CLEVELAND.

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL

He can be consulted at RUSSELL'S FOR ast of the consulted at ROSSELL STOR-BST CITY HOTEL, from Mouday, October 31st until Satarday, November 5th, 1884. Dr. C. R. Lighthill would respectfully in-form his patients and the public, that he will how again visit Cleveland regularly once a month, so that the patients under treatment, may have the benefit of his personal attendance. Such of my patients whose course of treatment has been intereir cases, and give the services to which ney are entitled. They are respectfully avided to call. For the benefit of those not uniter with the success of Dr. C. B. Light-iil in his profession, a few testimonials are

PROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL, PROFESSOR

r. Light : Dran Sin: Under date of March 14th of you a careful statement of my case, former treatment, my failure to obtain ef in that direction, my resert to your atment and its beneficial result. have been, since the winter of 1844, tiplect to violent periodical attacks of carrin, marked by fabrile symptoms, vio-unt inflammation of the lining mem-ranes of the cavities of the head, accomanied in the first stages by a watery dis-harge from the nose, subsequently becom-ng serid and yellow, and toward the close the attack, purrent and bloody. These tacks produced a most distrusing species heatache occurring periodically each yor a period varying from one to three ceks, sometimes so violent as to wholly apacitate me for business, and confine to bed. At times the attendant inflamtion would extend to the teeth, or souring toothache, or to the thrust, aducing hourseness and partial loss of ice; and twice within the last few years

t has so affected the left eye as to confine no for weeks to a darkened room. I had tried usedicines and applications of various kinds; shulls and other catarrhai parations of some half a dozen kinds; dications to the head of camphor, gin-and hot fomentations of different kinds; in connection with these the usur and in connection with these the usual emitted or cathartics employed to induce counter action. But none of these had produced any parmanent improvement, and in the few inslances in which temporal re-lief was afforded it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly ex-hausted. Under these circumstances I was lead, though with reluctance from the ed, though with reluctance, from the sup-posed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon even beyond my hopes, reaching the dissse as it has never been reached beand alleviating its symptoms to an exten-which I had supposed impossible. At the time I gave you my former certificat cure, I had obtained a material re-lief which amply repaid me for my as it was simple and philosophisat stantial escape from my old attacks of ca-tarrh, for the unprecedented period of near-ly half a year, and that in spite of severe occurrences of illness which would have nerly rendered such an attack inevitthat state at, and, while it is unpi

to me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple justice to yourself, and eithose who may be suffering as I was, to add that I am not only as fully satisfied as to the utility and efficacy of your method of treat ing catarrh as I was six months ago, but am now of the boilet that if there is such a thing as a cure for chronic estarrh, in my case a substantial cure has been effected.

Yours, respectfully, PREDELICK S. JEWELL, ALBEST, N. Y., Copt. I, 1864.

Deafness Cured. ore Rear Moni-Testimonials. CLEVELAND, O., June 25, 1854. It is with pleasure that I hereby certify that my hearing has been very much ben-shited by the skill and treatment of Dr. Lighthill, under whose treatment I have Lighthill, under whose treatment I have been for the last two months. The catarrh, a difficulty in my head and throat, is I am appy to state, much better also, and a ad cough with which I have been troubled bad cough with which I have been troubled for years, has also yielded to Dr. Light-hill's treatment, so that new I wish to re-commend the Doctor to any one troubled as I have been. I reside at Montville. Gezuga County, Ohio, and will be happy to

ee any one concerning the veracit CLEVELAND, O., June 29, 1863. This is to certify that I have been quite This is to certify that I have been quite deaf for the past twelve months, and was troubled very much with disagreeable noises in the head and ears of every imaginable description. The difficulty was getting worse and worse every day. I put my self under the treatment of Dr. Lighthill, of whose skill I had often read and heard, and am happy to state he has antirely ented me.

cured me.

Any one calling on me or my parents with reference to the truth of this statement, can do so, as I shall always be happy to recommend Dr. Lighthill to any one who is troubled as I have been. I reside with my parents at Niles, Trumball Co.

Fine R. Harris.

FROM T 1., GARRIE REQ., PRESIDENT OF THE PROOF T. SPECIES SEC., PRESIDENT OF THE CASES, JOINEY, ILL.

DIS LIGHTHIELD—DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thensival to the kind providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at tonce, I was relieved from a depressed state of feeling and an almost intologable sche, to are elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether, my health never was so indeed, altogether, my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than

I over weighed before.)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall n the way of the benefit of your in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those who, in times past, may, like myself, have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely, at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a hingan deserved position among us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not henitate to refer to me, as it may be ad not I also inclosure result. Professor of use. I also inclose herewith Profess Not sceply to my latter of inquiries, which i bean nighly creditable to you, and of coat importance to others, as it has been to mo. I will visit you again scon. In the meantime, believe me,

Yours, very sincercity,

P. L. GAGWIN. Januar, 111., July 17, 1863. Dr. C. S. Lighthill can be consulted

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THE ROMANCE OF THE RAILBOAD.

Then we came to a great tunnel if

after passing the great tunnet, ...

after passing the great tennet, a To a place we quickly came.

Upon the highest mountain top, and Oresson is its name, the same than people in the summer. To this pleasant spot repair, To edgy its cooling waters.

And its pure, onch mountain of

And its pure, fresh meanhasts of
At Allocans we took breakfast,
It was one wisched or more,
much a fear and stocked or more,
much a fear and space on before;
All the good things on the table
In short time did disappoar;
And they all absenting wildly—
"Quiettly bring more breakfast near."

Bottos to Bratied Men and others in the services of
Unole flam, and all in want of Cabber Blanking.
Hibber Coale, Longina, Gase mace and Finnish and the first want of Salver Blanking.
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8. HARN, in Separce 25, oof Opp site Bank et.

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